

# The Semi-Weekly Louisianaian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SUNDAY AUGUST 13, 1871.

NUMBER 68.

THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COL. RED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNING AT 114 CARONDELET STREET NEW ORLEANS, LA.

PROPRIETORS.  
HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS,  
C. C. ANTOINE, CADDO,  
GEO. Y. KELSO, RAPIDES.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,  
Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
ONE YEAR \$5.00  
SIX MONTHS 3.00  
THREE MONTHS 1.50  
SINGLE COPIES 5c.

## PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianaian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproval have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

### POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her limitless resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

### TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformity with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

### EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

### FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

### BANKS.

### THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY

Chartered by the United States Government, March, 1865.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

D. L. EATON, Actuary.

BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

114 Carondelet Street.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

Bank Hours: 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Saturday Nights: 6 to 8 o'clock.

## AMUSEMENTS. GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

WILL BE GIVEN BY

MISS AMANDA PERKINS,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

FREE MISSION BAPTIST CHURCH

AT THE

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

On Tuesday, August 15, 1871.

ASSISTED BY

MISS KATIE MCKAY,

Prof. A. P. Williams & Henry Corbin,

Messrs. Alex. Kemmer, Thos. P.

Robinson, A. Lawrence

Henderson, Theodore

Lott, F. W. Lig-

gings and

J. D. Kennedy.

Several Young Misses and Masters

of the Leland University have

kindly volunteered their

services.

Kelly's Celebrated Silver Cornet

Band will be in attendance to enliven

the occasion. An excellent String

Band under the leadership of Mr.

Frank Dodson, will after the close of

the Concert, amuse all lovers of dancing.

Dialogues, Declamations and Recita-

tions will be interspersed.

Refreshments can be obtained at

very reasonable rates during the Concert.

ADMISSION.....50 Cents

CHILDREN.....25 "

## THE STATE CONVENTION.

MALCONTENTS IN CAUCUS.

Customhouse held by U. S. Troops.

DELEGATES REFUSED ADMISSION.

GOV. WORMOTH ATTEMPTS TO ADDRESS THEM

Convention in the Turners' Hall.

THE GOVERNOR AND A HUNDRED OTHER DELEGATES RETIRE TO THE TURNERS' HALL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FACTIONISTS AND USURPERS.

At an early hour on Wednesday

morning, Canal Street was astir.

Streams of delegates and their friends

were hastening to the office of the

Postmaster to obtain tickets which

alone, the State Central Committee

had declared, would be recognized

as entitling them to admission to

the place of their meeting.

There was necessarily much rushing

and crowding. The Postmaster

grew irritable in proportion as

the crowd grew impatient, and he

at last broke out in condemnation

of the selection of his office for the

issuing of tickets, and directed ap-

plicants to go to the window out-

side, from which the "tickets" would

be given. Outside went the crowd,

and here the scene became as ludicrous

as it was humiliating. Many

a one of zealous stature had to

climb up and half suspend himself

to reach the "open sesame," to the

doors of the Convention hall. While

this amusing and interesting per-

formance was going on, another of

an entirely different kind was taking

place inside the building. Govern-

or Wormoth had driven past, (11

A. M.) in company with Hons. H. J.

Campbell, P. B. S. Pinchback and

A. W. Faulkner, a large number of

persons swelled into a procession

and filed down on the balcony at

the same time. Governor Wormoth

and a number of delegates

who had obtained "passes" entered

into the Customhouse and went up

stairs. Here was a sight:

Marshals to right of them,

Marshals to left of them,

Marshals behind them,

while in front of them stood over

a hundred United States Soldiers

with arms stacked along the hall.

The Governor, followed by the

delegates, endeavored to go into

the room assigned for the holding

States Customhouse, although that building is without the jurisdiction of the State of Louisiana. We have consented to come here, notwithstanding the fact that the hall was surrounded by an army of United States deputy marshals. We have consented to take such tickets as they were willing to give us; but we have come here to-day, the legally constituted delegates of the Republicans of the State, to represent their wishes, and to express their will. We are refused admittance to the hall of the convention, and these deputy marshals, backed up by these companies of United States troops, seem determined we shall not have a fair expression of our opinion, and that the Republicans here assembled shall have no part or lot in the public deliberations of this convention.

We bow in respectful obedience to the mandates of the military power, and having been refused admittance to the hall designated by the State Central Committee as the place for the convention to assemble, I propose that we now adjourn to the Turners' Hall and hold the convention there. I therefore propose to move to the delegates here assembled that we do now adjourn to the Turners' Hall, at the corner of Dryades and Lafayette streets, and there organize the delegates into a convention, and proceed with the business for which we have been called together.

Shouts of applause rang through the crowd, and the bugle called the troops to arms. The Governor and the other delegates descended the stairs, while a host of United States Deputy Marshals pressed the crowd down the dangerous stairway. It is alleged that Col. Ray defeated the attempt of some man to shoot the Governor.

On reaching the banquet, a speech was demanded from the Governor, and he in response reiterated the sentiment he had expressed up stairs.

Immediately on the Governor and the three friends who had accompanied him entering his carriage, an enthusiastic crowd unharnessed the horses, and, seizing the pole, hurried the carriage off amidst wild and tumultuous shouts. Along Canal and up St. Charles Streets posted the men with the vehicle, gazed at by wondering multitudes, and followed by an immense gathering of people.

On arriving at the Turners' Hall, corner of Lafayette and Dryades Streets, everything was found unprepared, and chairs were handed to hosts in the crowd to take up with them. As rapidly as possible the spacious hall was prepared, and the agitation allowed to subside.

At 12 noon, Senator A. B. Harris as a member of the State Central Committee, called the meeting to order.

On motion of Hugh J. Campbell, E. H. Master, of Carroll parish, was elected president of the Convention. W. F. Blanchard, of Morehouse, was elected secretary pro tem.

Upon motion of N. Underwood, of East Baton Rouge, a committee of five on credentials was appointed.

The chair appointed the following on the committee: A. B. Harris, of Concordia; E. Butler, of Plaquemine; F. J. Herron, of Orleans; R. Blunt, of Natchitoches; and George Washington, of Assumption.

It was then moved and seconded that a committee of five on permanent organization be appointed.

The following gentlemen were appointed: Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell; Mr. Mahoney, of Plaquemine; William Murrell, of Lafourche; N. Underwood, of East Baton Rouge; and Pierre Landry, of Assumption.

The Convention then took a recess of twenty minutes, to enable the committee to prepare their reports during the recess. Governor Wormoth, P. B. S. Pinchback, H. J. Campbell, Judge Dibble and General McMillen addressed the Convention.

A recess was then taken, but the incessant calls for Governor Wormoth brought the Governor to his feet.

Governor Wormoth said: I thank you for the kindness and for the affection you have shown me to-day. It is to me a satisfaction which I have not language to express, when I consider that the Republicans of the State of Louisiana have stood by me in this contest with usurpation of authority—in a contest with men who have tried to pack a Republican convention. We did not raise any contest with this State Committee, controlled and owned by a pack of United States federal officials, who keep themselves in the United States Customhouse, and dare not come out to the people and allow themselves to be seen. We raised no contest with them. We raised no contest with them when they called a convention to meet in midsum-

mer, without any purpose whatever but to perpetuate their own existence. We immediately went to work to elect delegates to represent us in this convention. No sooner did we do that, than throughout the length and breadth of this great State letters were sent to every leading Republican, attempting to set our friends, both black and white, against the leaders of the party. These men did not hesitate to send letters in which they said: "You must not trust any white man, but must send only black men to the convention." They did not stop at that, but they circulated every plausible falsehood against the officers of the State government and against the men who have kept together the Republican party in this State, and have led it to victory so many times. [Cheers.] The result is this, that a convention is called in this city, and notwithstanding the resolution calling the convention indicated the place of meeting, Marshal Packard, with Collector Casey, struck out the name of the hall indicated in this resolution, and published it without any place of meeting named. We raised no question over this point, but we said when they give us notice of the place of meeting we will be there. [Good! and applause.] They gave us notice yesterday morning. What notice did they give us? That they would hold the Convention in the United States customhouse, in the United States Customhouse, and that no man should pass the door of the hall who did not have a ticket from the United States Marshal. [Laughter and cheers.] We did not even contest that. Not only did they do this, but they absolutely told us that if we "made any fuss" by asserting our rights—they themselves being the judges of whether we were making a fuss or not—that they had plenty of United States Marshals to arrest us. We even submitted to that, and this morning assembled together and went down to the postoffice and got our tickets—at least some of us got tickets, and some did not. Postmaster Lowell told gentlemen that Marshal Packard had no right to indicate the postoffice as the place of giving out tickets, and that he would not give them. To others he said there were no tickets, and many had to apply two or three times before they got their tickets. [Applause.] Some of us that had obtained tickets went to the Customhouse and found all the great doors closed and barred. We found that even the commercial men of this city were not permitted to enter that Customhouse to transact their commercial business, unless they had a ticket from Marshal Packard. The government of the United States has seen fit to suspend the business of the Customhouse of this port in order that its peculiar firm and champion may be— [The remainder of the sentence was drowned in ringing bursts of applause.] After waiting some moments at the door of the Customhouse, the United States Marshal had concluded to allow us to enter. I was followed by ninety delegates, the large majority of those seats are on the record of the State Committee, without contest. [We went in by the great door, and mounted the main stairs and when we got to the top what did we find? Right in front of the door of the hall which these people had selected as the meeting place of the convention, stood two companies of United States troops, with muskets, and lightning rods at the end of them. [Laughter and cheers.] What did that say to us? It said that United States Marshal Packard, United States Postmaster Lowell, United States Assessor Jobert, United States Collector Casey and United States Deputy Collector Herrig and the balance of the crowd were determined to have their convention to themselves, and that if we interfered with them or dared to protest they would arrest us by United States Marshals, or, if not strong enough, they would turn us out of the hall by the aid of United States troops.

A friend of mine once in Cuba had a conversation with a prominent citizen of that island, a native of Spain. He told him that there was a great contest going on in the United States at that time between the Democrats and the Whigs for the election of a President. Said the Spaniard to him: "Sir, on which side of the contest is the army? In Spain, as the army goes, so goes the election." It has been our boast, up to this time, and our pride, that the army of the United States has nothing to do with the election of candidates, or the control of the people when they assemble in public convention. [Cheers.] This is the first instance in the record of our great republic where it has been otherwise. [Cheers.] May it be the last. [Renewed cheering.]

There has not been throughout the length and breadth of this State up to this day one sincere Republican, that has not been in favor of the renomination of General Grant. If there should be any difference on this question in the future, he must attribute it to the conduct of his federal officials and to those who control his army here at present. [Loud cheers.] May we not hope that this conduct has been without the knowledge of President Grant. [A voice, "no doubt of it."] I am disposed to say I believe there is no doubt of it. [Applause.] But if it should go to the people of this country that he has sanctioned the calling of a Republican Convention in the United States Customhouse to be controlled by the United States Marshal, packed by United States officials, and surrounded by the United States army. I tell you, if it goes to the American people that Grant is responsible for that, the American people will repudiate him. [Loud and long continued applause.] We want in this State, and in this broad country, liberty for the people. [Cheers.] We want liberty for the white man, and lib-

erty for the black man. We want no black man to have any right not accorded to every white man, and no white man to have any right not accorded to every black man. [Applause.] That is the great landmark of the Republican party; that is the great beacon light by which we have steered through many years of war, bloodshed and unhappiness. We have just reached this point. Shall we now turn back? [Voices—"No, no." "We will not turn back."] The Republican party in Louisiana is a unit. It stands by the principles and the platform it has advocated in the past, and it will never give them up. [Applause.] That man who comes into our midst, and talks about organizing a black party, or a white party is not a Republican, but a disorganizer. [Applause.] We know what the rights of the people are. We know the people of this State stand by us, and we are going to stand by the principles and the platform of the Republican party; and if these federal officials attempt to come among us to interfere and disorganize us so, that our enemies can reap the victory, we will insist that these men shall give place to others who will stand by Republican principles. [Great cheering.] Let us act in this convention as become delegates of the people. Let us calmly and dispassionately stand by our own dignity and our own banner, and adopt such measures as will be for the benefit of the Republican party. [Applause.] Allow no affection for any man to change your course. Allow no individual influence to bias you. It is no contest of mine. The attempt to ring into this controversy the question who shall be Governor in 1872 is simply an attempt to destroy the unity and harmony of the Republican party. It is too long to look forward to. No man has the right to be a candidate to-day for any office to be filled in 1872, and no man should be a candidate, anyhow, unless the people say he must be. [Applause.] I thank you for your attention and cordiality. I only want to say here to-day we have carried the Republican party through so far, and we will carry it through in the future. [Cheers.] If these gentlemen want, to get up another party, a white party, or a black party, let them get it up. There are enough intelligent white men in the country, and black men, too, to repudiate them and spew them out of the politics of the country. The country belongs to the people. It is their property, and they will control it. [Loud and long continued cheering.]

State Senator Pinchback being vociferously called for, rose and said: Mr. President and fellow-citizens, this reception on your part has indeed lifted me a load. I never had such feelings as I had to-day but once before. That was when I heard the guns fired here in honor of the secession of the State of South Carolina. I had on that day feelings which were indescribable. The same feelings seemed to come over me to-day when I got into that Customhouse and filed through a line of United States marshals, and when I reached the stairs and found there the guns and bayonets of federal soldiers. I say, the most awful feelings that probably any man ever had in the world were mine at the time when I felt that I had been one of those who had made it possible for those federal soldiers to be there at that time; for it must not be lost sight of that we are part of the people who saved this country, and made it what it is to-day. Is it possible that the loyal citizens of Louisiana should be put down by the government we have saved? If it be so, the sooner this Republic is torn to pieces, and a monarchy is built upon the ruins, the better. [Applause.] We must cease to be American citizens if we can submit to this. When we look at the reason why these troops and marshals are there, it assumes a still more monstrous shape. They are there to put down the legally constituted representatives of the people in convention assembled to consider the interests of the people. Was anything of this kind ever heard of before in a country claiming to be a free country? [Cheers.] Here am I a delegate, unanimously elected from my ward, forsother I was known I had received two hundred and one majority over my competitor, he feeling he had been squarely defeated, moved to make my election unanimous, and it was made so. Yet when I made application at that Customhouse door for admission I was told: "you can not come in here." Who ever heard of such a thing as closing the halls of a convention in order that they could fix everything up just as they wanted before they let in the delegates? This is what they meant by this caucus. [Laughter and cheers.] They wanted to have the convention packed by their friends, so nobody else could have a word to say. Of course they were not ready, because we came down there a little too strong for them. [Renewed laughter and applause.] The facts of the case will prove, to the people of this State, that in every parish where they had not the semblance of a chance of electing delegates they resorted to the most extraordinary courses to get a show of contestants to pack the convention. You citizens of New Orleans know the course they took in the Third Ward. On the day of election nine-tenths of the voters did not know where the polls had been located. What I am telling you is no mythical story; the testimony you have seen with your own eyes. One would have thought that modesty itself would have prevented the man who did it from taking such a course, but it seems he has lost all modesty. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." I am satisfied they have made this man raving mad—they can not have a thimbleful of sense left. If they had let things go on in the Third

Ward, I have no doubt they would have polled a respectable vote. I, myself, thought they would have carried the ward but no sooner did the people see the dodges and shifts they resorted to, than they repudiated them, held meetings of their own, made speeches, and passed resolutions condemning them.

One of the confidential friends of those people has told me, and said I might use it in the convention if I pleased, that they had nine or ten boys voting the Dunn ticket in the Third Ward. I know just who these boys are, and it is a positive fact. They said they voted so often that they got tired, and went home. [Laughter.] In this way it was easy to run up a majority, especially when they did their own counting. [A voice: They are counted out now.] [Laughter.] Aye, and they will stay out. [Loud applause.] General H. J. Campbell being next called upon, said:

As I understand the committee on credentials will be ready in a few minutes, I will make no speech, but simply point out one fact, and ask your conclusion upon it. Here are two conventions, one surrounded by bayonets and United States marshals, and with its hall and doors closed; the other with no bayonets or marshals, and no closed doors, but meeting in the good old American way, with open doors and free speech. I say when this fact goes before the people of Louisiana, they will be able to form a very fair opinion as to which convention represents the Republican party. [Applause, with three cheers for the united Republican party of Louisiana, which were heartily responded to.] General Campbell closed his address.

Judge H. C. Dibble, in response to repeated calls, rose and said:

I have but a moment's time to speak to you, and I have but little to say. I feel very deeply, very earnestly, this hour, for I believe that the events we have witnessed to-day are of the utmost importance, not only to the Republican party of Louisiana, but to the perpetuation of republican institutions. What we have seen to-day the American people will see, and what we feel they will feel, and as we say they will say, throughout the length and breadth of this land. This is a momentous hour, and whether we succeed or fail, this hour determines whether the people of this country shall rule, or whether they shall be ground down under the heel of tyranny. [Cheers.] If the people, when they assemble in convention, are to be prevented from expressing their will by the presence of bayonets, then our country is a failure and liberty is dead. But, thank God, that day has not arrived. Thank God that these bad men in the Customhouse have no friends except their own satellites, and no support at the hands of the American people. I do not believe that they tell the truth when they say that the authorities at Washington are sustaining them. If they do tell the truth, I believe that the people of the United States will put down the authorities at Washington as well as these men. [Cheers.] I was a soldier. I buried part of my body on this soil. I fought for the existence of republican institutions. I buried four hundred thousand comrades fallen in battle. But there are eight hundred thousand of us left, and if we are to be ground down by tyranny we will be buried silently by our comrades first. [Cheers.]

When I leave this convention I shall go straight to Washington, and shall ask President Grant as a soldier whether he gave his sanction to the action that has been taken here to-day. If he says yes, then I will denounce him through every city in the land. If he says no, then I shall say, "Prove your sincerity, sir, by striking off the heads of these men." [Cheers.] I shall not believe he is sincere until Packard, Casey and Lowell are removed. If General Grant sustains them, then General Grant cannot be the nominee of the Republican party of this country, if I know the sentiments of the people. [Great applause.] But I believe he will not sustain them. Gentlemen, let our deliberations be calm and cool, as well as they can be under our natural excitement. Let us declare to the world in calm, well chosen language, the position we have taken in Louisiana. Let me say this. I have been five weeks engaged in assisting in this canvass, and I have heard from every parish in the State; and I believe I know pretty clearly how every election was held; and I state, upon my word, my most sincere conviction that the Republican party, represented by the hundred and odd delegates here now, as against these men, Packard, Lowell & Co., and have carried the State by three-fourths or four-fifths majority, and that these men represent no one but the Customhouse employees and a few revenue officers. [Applause.] Throughout the State, wherever the people have been permitted to express their will at the same ballot box as they, we have beaten them. In the city of New Orleans, in the five wards in which there were no contests whatever, our candidates were elected by large majorities. I tell the authorities at Washington that these marshals' bayonets and Customhouse officers do not represent the Republican party of Louisiana, but represent a number of men who are determined to put the Republican party under their heels for their own selfish purposes. [Cheers.] But they cannot put down the Republican party. The Republican party will rise and crush them in the name of liberty and republican institutions. [Cheers.]

General McMillen, in reply to repeated calls, came forward, and made one of his happiest addresses. Claiming a right to address the Convention, though not a member of it, by virtue of his having been for many years a member of the Repub-

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	\$4	\$7	\$9	\$12	\$20
Two	7	12	15	20	35
Three	9	15	20	25	45
Four	15	25	35	45	75
Five	20	35	45	60	100
Six	24	42	55	70	120
1 Column	45	80	120	175	250

Transient advertisements, \$1.50 per square first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion. Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch. Wedding Cards executed in accordance with prevailing fashions. Funeral Notices printed in shortest notice and with quickest dispatch.

Lebanon, whom they now represented. The General spoke of the importance of the occasion in the interests of free speech, and said that the action of the federal officials this day would be condemned by the people at large to all time. His remarks were frequently and warmly applauded.

Rev. T. W. Conway followed, and pleasantly filled up the interval until the solid business of the Convention commenced.

On the Convention reassembling, the committee on credentials made the following report:

STATE CONVENTION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, Turners' Hall, New Orleans, August 9, 1871.

Mr. President and Members of the State Convention of the Republican party of Louisiana.

GENTLEMEN—Your committee on credentials have the honor to report that they have examined the credentials that have been handed to them, and they find that the following named gentlemen are entitled to seats.

A. B. HARRIS,  
GEO. WASHINGTON,  
F. J. HERRON,  
RAFAEL BLUNT,  
E. BUTLER,  
THOMAS H. NOLAND.

Avozelles—L. J. Souer, C. F.

Huesman.

Ascension—Charles F. Smith,

Pierre Landry.

Winn—D. L. Haynes, J. Wesley

Mayfield—C. W. White.

Red River—M. H. Twitchell.

St. Charles—Peter Harper, John

Butler.

St. John Baptist—George W.



## The Louisianian.

Published Thursdays and Sundays.

OFFICE 114 CARondelet STREET,  
NEW ORLEANS LA.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

## OUR AGENTS.

MISSISSIPPI:—Daniel E. Young,  
Greenville.LOUISIANA:—John A. Washington,  
Black Hawk, Concordia Parish; Hon. G.Y. Kelo, Alexandria; Antoine & Sterrett,  
Shreveport, A. C. Ruth, Carroll Parish.DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:—James  
A. D. Green, Washington City.

ILLINOIS:—Lewis B. White, Chicago.

KENTUCKY:—Dr. R. A. Green, Louis-  
ville.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

SUNDAY, AUG. 13, 1871.

MR. GEO. E. PARIS is our special  
agent, and is authorized to solicit  
subscriptions and receive payment  
of bills.

THE CUSTOMHOUSE CON-  
VENTION.

With a desire to know what was  
going on, and to be found in the dis-  
charge of a duty we repaired to the  
Customhouse and called at the of-  
fice designated for the issue of  
tickets to attend the Convention ap-  
pointed to sit in the "granite build-  
ing." We applied for a ticket for  
THE LOUISIANIAN, and were  
referred to Mr. Quish, to him we  
went and he told us to go into the  
office and take a seat, he would be  
in directly and give us one. We  
went in and waited for 15 minutes  
and he did not come, but Col  
Lowell came, with a number of  
tickets in his hand, several gentlemen  
applied to him and he gave out some,  
we asked him for one for our paper,  
he informed us that tickets had been  
sent to the Representatives of the  
Press.

It was then 11 o'clock and we  
hurriedly posted to our office for  
our ticket. But it was not there and  
it never did get there. On our way  
back to the Customhouse we found  
that the tyranny had resulted as we  
feared it would, an immense crowd  
was hurrying up St. Charles Street  
and on enquiry we were told that  
Gov. Warmoth and the other dele-  
gates were going to Turner Hall.  
Thither we wended our way. The  
LOUISIANIAN being excluded from  
representation in the Customhouse  
Convention, we leave the report of  
their proceedings to the papers re-  
presented.

## CONCERT.

Our advertising columns to-day  
contain the announcement that  
Miss Amanda Perkins, assisted by  
a competent corps of musicians,  
speakers and others, will give an  
entertainment at Mechanics' Insti-  
tute on Tuesday August 15.

All the lovers of music and or-  
atory will have an opportunity of  
enjoying themselves on the occa-  
sion, and we have no doubt that  
the public will extensively patron-  
ize Miss Perkins' efforts. We be-  
lieve a liberal attendance.

For sometime past, import-  
ing merchants have been complain-  
ing that too liberal samples of  
wines, liquors, cigars, etc., passing  
through our Customhouse are taken  
by the samplers. Secretary Bout-  
well ordered an investigation of the  
matter, and Judge Davies is now in  
the city we believe, as a Special  
Treasury Agent, performing that  
duty. Will the judge not enlighten  
the public as to the quality and  
quantity of these "samples" which  
were consumed in the attempt to  
keep Mr. Packard's Convention to-  
gether and arouse a show of enthu-  
siasm among the members? No  
doubt, a number of New Orleans  
merchants would thank him for the  
facts. They have a personal inter-  
est in the subject.

What a liberal National Gov-  
ernment we are blessed with. Not  
only does it turn out a military  
body guard at the demand of a  
score or so of factious gentlemen  
who want to play at holding Con-  
vention, but supplies all hands with  
fine liquors and cigars gratis. It is  
true New Orleans importers may  
have to foot the bill for the last  
named luxuries; but the generous  
disposition of Uncle Sam is none  
the less manifest.

## THE STATE CONVENTION.

One of the best represented and  
most harmonious State Conventions  
that ever met in the interests of the  
Republican party in this State, as-  
sembled at the Turner's Hall in this  
City on the 9th inst.

Senator P. B. S. Pinchback was  
elected President of the Convention,  
and in a characteristic speech gave  
the delegates of the people welcome to  
an arena of freedom of action, of  
speech, and of choice for those they  
might desire to represent them on  
the State Central Committee for the  
ensuing year.

There were many peculiar and  
striking features presented by this  
Convention. Out of the 25 delega-  
tions whose seats were not contest-  
ed, twenty-four were present, only  
one remaining with the usurpers at  
the Custom House. Of those  
whose seats would have been con-  
tested through Packard's peculiar  
machinery had they been admitted  
to the Custom House more than  
three fourths were elected at the  
polls by the people, while more than  
half of those who acted with the  
usurpers were appointed by parish  
committees at the dictation of Pack-  
ard. Again, a comparison as to the  
wealth, intelligence and respectabil-  
ity and numbers of those compos-  
ing the two assemblies, gives the  
Turner's Hall Convention a great  
general preponderance, and the col-  
ored members a special excellence  
in all these respects.

These combined evidences of a  
sound, original, hearty, vigorous and  
united Republican party under the  
lead of the State administration  
need no amplifications to give them  
their just influence and proper pow-  
er in brining conviction to every mind  
that the Republican party will tri-  
umph again in 1872.

The Usurpers' assemblage ad-  
journing *sine die* before 4 o'clock on  
the same day of its meeting, be-  
cause it was understood that many  
colored men would have refused to  
return to a court room, where, if  
he had differed with Packard,  
he (Packard) would have the pow-  
er of ordering the colored man un-  
der arrest; and although he may  
have come from the largest parish  
in the State, there would have been  
no power outside of Packard or  
a United States Judge to release  
him. From expressions we have  
heard since from men who were  
thus locked up in the Customhouse  
threatened with the convicting and  
converting power of United States  
bayonets, we judge it will be a long  
time before any of our people at  
least trust themselves into the dark  
corridors and the gloomy chambers  
of the Customhouse Conclave.

In strong and suggestive contrast  
to these surroundings the State  
Convention met at the Turner's  
Hall without policemen or guard  
of any kind; continued their sessions  
for two days; allowed free discus-  
sion, and under the old sound party  
usages, allowed each parish to  
choose its delegate for the Con-  
gressional district which was to  
be represented on the State Central  
Committee.

All along, through these harmoni-  
ous scenes, were seen tokens of Re-  
publican unity and vitality, refresh-  
ing to the last degree. Not only  
was every vote taken unanimously,  
but every action received the con-  
current applause of at least two  
thousand spectators who kept the  
lobbies, and even the great audience  
room full to repletion, from the  
hour of assembling to the moment  
of adjournment.

As business would tell, now and  
then to give moments time to re-  
port there were added to all these  
features of harmony, vitality, vigor  
and unanimity, another still more  
brilliant feature—that of occasional  
counsel from the rostrum.

First the ringing tones and the  
 terse sentences of Governor War-  
moth awakened, or rather guided,  
the enthusiasm of the vast throng  
before him. His truthful, logical  
and chaste oratory added new laurels  
to his fame as a statesman.

Then came the intrepid Pinch-  
back with the sharp, fierce distinc-  
tive storm of oratorical grapeshot  
which the occasion demanded. In-  
dignant and disgusted at the out-  
rages perpetrated by the usurpers,  
he was still confident of Republican  
unity, and certain of continued suc-  
cess. But we must break off here.  
We have not the space to tell how  
Dibble and Campbell, Harris and  
Conway, Southworth and others,  
gave the Convention not only their  
eloquent counsels, but their most  
earnest labors in a series of able  
resolutions and most comprehen-  
sive and manly addresses to the  
people.

Altogether this State Convention  
was one of the most remarkable, in-  
spiring and convincing as to the  
desires of the people we have ever  
witnessed, and we trust the results  
of its sessions will prove to all mis-  
guided Republicans that unfaithful-  
ness, usurpation and outrage are  
sure to recoil at the very outset of  
their most confident expectations of  
success, upon those who are base  
enough to employ them.

THE LATE STATE CENTRAL  
COMMITTEE.

The late State Central Committee  
gave Mr. S. B. Packard a sufficient  
majority to enable him to rob dele-  
gates to a State Convention of their  
credentials in advance of their pre-  
sentation to the Convention, they  
clothed him with power to keep the  
place of meeting concealed and to  
leave the hour of assembling indefi-  
nite, they acquiesced in the selec-  
tion of foreign territory at the  
eleventh hour as the place of as-  
sembly, they consented to a system  
of passes which did honor to the  
days of slavery, they granted an  
extraordinary stretch of power in  
the appointment of special U. S.  
deputy marshals, and not content  
with all this they sanctioned one of  
the most shameful, unprovoked and  
disparaging outrages upon free speech,  
and political rights, it has ever been  
our misfortune to record, by the  
introduction of United States troops  
into the United States courtroom  
within the boundaries of the United  
States Customhouse, with the avowed  
purpose of preventing, or of con-  
trolling a State Convention of the  
Republican party of Louisiana.

Worst of all, the venerated name  
of Gen. Grant has been quoted as  
approving these daring deeds of  
federal knavery, Lieutenant Gov-  
ernor Dunn—a colored man is said  
to have given his assistance to the  
formation of that cowardly conclave  
which threw half a regiment of sol-  
diers between the regularly elected  
delegates of the people and the  
treachery and imbecility of its cor-  
rupt and perjured members.

We record however with grateful  
appreciation, the fact that the in-  
stinctive and unswerving loyalty of  
the majority of the colored delegates  
made them turn their backs with  
feelings of mingled indignation and  
contempt upon the white men who  
had betrayed them, and their few  
colored dupes—we should say pris-  
oners, for many have since said  
they would have come out of the  
Customhouse if the soldiers had let  
them.

When it became a certainty that  
S. B. Packard, who is United States  
Marshal and chairman of the State  
Central Committee of the Republi-  
can party of Louisiana, would  
persist in calling a State Convention  
at a time of the year when nearly  
all who could get away had gone  
from the city, and that he would,  
without regard for rural members  
of our party, drag them from the  
healthy atmosphere of their homes  
to encounter the pestilential dangers of  
the metropolitan diseases, people  
smiled at the transparency of the  
trick, and ridiculed the feeble powers  
of invention on the part of the con-  
triver. Even when the order went  
forth from Packard that the dele-  
gates should part with the most  
sacred documents known to politics  
—their credentials—and put them  
in the hands of a person who might  
not even be a member of the Con-  
vention, namely in the hands of the  
U. S. Marshal the subject was re-  
garded partly in the light of a farce,  
as it was believed that no indepen-  
dent Republican would so far sur-  
render his manhood as to send  
credentials to Packard, which could  
only be properly decided upon by a  
Convention representing as far as  
possible every parish in the State.  
This rule has been so long estab-  
lished that it carries with it the  
force of law and no power less than  
the assembled people can suspend it.

But when the climax was capped  
by the other outrageous deed re-  
counted above, men grew serious, the  
people became alarmed, the whole  
community outside of the Packard  
clique began to protest, and to-day  
there are not a bakers dozen of our  
people who are not ready to brand  
every step of this political fraud  
this social indecency, this unparal-  
leled federal usurpation with the  
severest marks of condemnation, and  
with the strongest language of in-  
dignant repudiation.

We sincerely trust that Gen.  
Grant has not in any way, given  
his sanction to this high-handed and  
unconstitutional method of realis-  
ing the ambition of his federal ap-  
pointees, and if he has not, there is  
but one way of repudiating all sym-  
pathy or connection with it, and  
that is the immediate removal of  
Packard. If this is not done, we  
speak for the majority of the col-  
ored people represented in the con-  
vention; against whom at any time  
the same bayonets may be turned  
as a race—if this is not done—Gen.  
Grant himself will be responsible  
for any diminution of his popula-  
rity and for any risk incurred as to  
the securing of the ballots of  
Louisiana in the next National Con-  
vention.

## MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

IMMENSE MASS MEETING.

U. S. SENATOR WEST PRESIDES.

In accordance with a brief no-  
tification that there would be a  
meeting at the Mechanics' Institute  
on the evening of Friday, Aug. 11,  
for the purpose of eliciting the popu-  
lar views on the recent innovation  
of public privileges by the faction  
known as the "Customhouse ring,"  
the doors were opened. The spaci-  
ous hall was crammed to over-  
flowing, and every one seemed to  
possess great concern in the mat-  
ters under discussion. At the pro-  
per time, Senator Pinchback called  
the meeting to order, and nomi-  
nated Gen. J. B. West as Chair-  
man. The election was unanimous.  
Mr. B. P. Blanchard was next un-  
animously chosen secretary.

The meeting then elected a  
large number of Vice Presidents.  
Addresses being the order of the  
occasion, Mr. J. Sella Martin was  
the first called; and this gentleman  
made one of his practical, hard hit-  
ting, effective speeches. The ear-  
nestness of his manner, and the ex-  
pressiveness of his Saxon utter-  
ances in the denunciation of the on-  
trages and insults inflicted on citizens  
by the Customhouse crowd, found  
prompt and sympathetic response  
in the minds of his hearers, as was  
evidenced in the repeated and vo-  
ciferous applause he received.

Hon. H. J. Campbell was the  
next speaker. This gentleman  
dwelt at length on the character  
and tendency of the abuse of power,  
the prostitution of the use of U. S.  
soldiers and the high handed pro-  
ceedings of the Casey-Packard fac-  
tion in the conduct of the elections  
and organizing their Convention.

Mr. Horne, of Texas; Hon. Harry  
Mahoney, of Plaquemine; Mr. J.  
Williams, of Mississippi; and Sena-  
tor A. E. Barber, of Orleans, made  
effective speeches.

Jaeger's fine band was in attend-  
ance, and enlivened the intervals  
between the speeches with lively  
and appropriate music.

The meeting adjourned at about  
11 o'clock.

## OUR WILY FOE.

We hope every Republican in  
Louisiana, will have an opportunity  
to read and reflect upon the follow-  
ing candid confession of the dead-  
est enemy Republicanism has to-  
day. We commend it to all who may  
have been temporarily led away by  
the cunning and misrepresentations  
of the Federal officials in this city.  
The article is from the New Orleans  
Commercial Bulletin, of Thursday  
last, and furnishes conclusive evi-  
dence that the charge we have made  
of complicity between Casey, Pack-  
ard & Co. and the Ku-Klux leaders,  
is true. We have the consolation,  
however, of know in that this  
clear and early exposure will do  
much to cement the bonds of unity  
in our party, and leave the fac-  
tionists naught but barren or disas-  
trous results for all their outrageous  
treachery and usurpations.

Read, Republicans, read!

The Republican seems just begin-  
ning to realize the fact that the Bul-  
letin has played a very prominent  
and effective part in disorganizing  
and demoralizing the Republican  
party of this State. The culmina-  
tion of affairs yesterday rather start-  
led our contemporary who never  
believed that the opposition to War-  
moth would assume such gigantic  
proportions. Our predictions were  
lightly treated until they have been  
more than fulfilled, and now the  
Republican sees in the Bulletin a  
dangerous foe whose power has  
heretofore been underestimated.

The Republican, too, is at a loss to  
define exactly our status. In one  
paragraph of that paper we are  
styled "the most virulent organ of  
the Ku-Klux Democracy in the  
South." In another we are said to  
be "in rapport with the Custom-  
house ring," the wing representing  
Grant and opposed to Warmoth.

It is only to those who are so  
blind that they will not see, that the  
status of the Bulletin is obscure.  
We have labored to bring about a  
schism in the Republican party.  
That has been accomplished. We  
shall continue to widen the breach,  
if possible, upon the principle that  
when "thieves fall out" honest men  
will get their dues." The contest  
between the two factions, as now  
waged by them, has no interest for  
us except so far as it will contribute  
to the annihilation of both of them.  
Both are but the party of spoils,  
and the success of either will be an  
affliction and a continuation of the  
plundering of the people, by negroes  
and carpet baggers.

Before the Customhouse clique  
again enter into an unholy  
alliance with the sworn foes of  
liberty and progress, let them be  
sure that the Jewell which dazzles  
them is not paste—that there are  
still to be found such characters as  
the blind bard described:

"I, under fair pretence of friendly aid,  
And well placed words of glossy cour-  
tesy,  
Baited with reason not unpalatable,  
Went me to lay the overboarded man  
And hug him into snare."

## CONDEMNATION.

The voice of denunciation has al-  
ready been loudly uttered by many  
prominent Northern papers against  
the use of U. S. soldiers for the pur-  
pose of intimidating a quiet and or-  
derly assemblage of Republicans,  
who had been regularly called to-  
gether to consider matters of in-  
terest to their party.

The necessity for explanation has  
been forced on the perpetrators of  
this outrage, and the shallow pre-  
text is given out, that the troops  
were there to protect United States  
property.

We would like to be informed on  
what basis of calculation the con-  
clusion was arrived at that the  
building was in any danger from  
the sitting in it, of even a divided  
and dissenting body of politicians.

But suppose it was in danger,  
who are the parties on whose  
shoulders must rest the responsibil-  
ity of jeopardizing the property?  
If the danger was known in time to  
enable Messrs. Packard & Co. to ob-  
tain U. S. soldiers, it was known in  
time to have obviated the whole dif-  
ficulty by holding the Convention  
elsewhere. But this is not so. The  
whole course of these men, has been  
a series of blunders, the last error  
being infinitely worse than the first.  
Determined to carry the Convention  
they were driven to follow up their  
system of outrage by a continuance  
of it, and as the inevitable result  
of the "progress of error," false-  
hoods follows subterfuge, and vio-  
lence falsehood, till the wrong does  
find themselves involved in over-  
throw and ruin.

J. E. STEPHENS.—This worthy who  
was the Secretary of the Parish  
Committee of Lafourche, has had the  
effrontery to deny by insinuation, a  
statement which we made with  
reference to him. One or two of  
our readers may have observed a let-  
ter over this signature in the last  
issue of the official organ of the  
Customhouse committee, in which  
the secretary pronounced our state-  
ment "ridiculous." His conscien-  
tiousness would not permit him to  
say untrue, because he knows full  
well that the charge we made was  
literally what he told the editor of  
this paper, on the Morgan railroad  
just after he (Stephens) got in the  
cars in Lafourche. We thought at  
the time that he was remarkably  
"ridiculous" to be tendering such  
valuable information to one that he  
did not know; but that he did, we  
can appeal to a third gentleman  
who was present and heard what  
this secretary with the convenient  
memory said.

## HOW IT IS.

The *Picayune* of yesterday wants  
to know "how it is, and why it is,"  
that Senator Pinchback should have  
nominated Lieutenant Governor  
Dunn for President of the colored  
labor Convention, which sat in the  
Mechanics' Institute on Friday last.  
This action has given rise to the  
silly rumor that it indicates a com-  
promise between these two promi-  
nent gentlemen. We cannot accuse  
the *Picayune* of making the thought  
the child of the wish, because if this  
and kindred papers desire anything,  
they ardently long for a perpetual  
"split" of our vote.

But for the information of the in-  
quisitive, and to tranquilize the  
perturbations of the timid, we may  
tell them, that the Convention was  
one of colored men, met in the ex-  
clusive interest of colored laborers  
all over the State and Country, and  
one so far removed from the arena  
of general politics, that Senator  
Pinchback and Lieutenant Governor  
Dunn could meet on the common  
level of mutual interest, and mutual  
aims, and mutual objects, to the  
utter exclusion of considerations of  
their differing views of the manage-  
ment and control of the Republican  
party in the State of Louisiana.  
The two gentlemen alluded to and  
all of their respective friends and  
adherents in the lamentable dissen-  
sions now prevalent, maintain to-  
day, precisely the attitude they did  
before the assembling of the colored  
labor Convention.

Collector Casey has gone off  
again to Washington.

Let him alone and he will come home  
And leave his tale behind him.

The monster meeting at Me-  
chanics' Institute on Friday night  
last, and the undulating concern  
manifested, when it is considered  
how excessively high the tempera-  
ture of this region is in the middle  
of August, is a fair indication of the  
intense interest felt by the masses  
in the recent outrageous conduct of  
the late State Central Committee.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LA-  
BOR CONVENTION.

In accordance with the call is-  
sued by the Representatives of the  
Colored people of this State, there  
was a meeting of delegates from the  
various parishes, in the Mechanics  
Institute, at noon on Friday last.  
Senator Pinchback chairman of the  
signers of the call, called the meet-  
ing to order and read the call for  
a State Convention and announced  
the object of assembling.

On motion duly seconded the  
credentials of eighty-five delegates  
were received and in the ab-  
sence of any opposition they were  
declared members of the conven-  
tion.

On motion of Mr. Pinchback  
Hon. O. J. Dunn was unanimously  
elected President of the Conven-  
tion.

A Committee of three was on  
motion, duly seconded, appointed  
to escort the president elect to the  
chair.

The chair appointed Messrs. W.  
G. Johnson, of Orleans, J. Henri  
Burch, of East Baton Rouge, and  
Mr. Hall, of Texas.

Mr. Pinchback on retiring stated  
that it was unnecessary for him to  
introduce the President as he was  
familiarly known to all present.  
The presiding officer on taking the  
chair suggested the election of a  
secretary to the Convention. On  
motion of Mr. Burch, Wm. G.  
Brown was unanimously elected  
secretary of the Convention.

The assembly being organized,  
the Rev. C. H. Thompson, Pastor  
of Straight University was requested  
to open the proceedings with prayer,  
which was done. Mr. Burch then  
offered the following resolution,  
which was duly seconded, and un-  
animously adopted.

Whereas the names of Hons. P.  
B. S. Pinchback and O. J. Dunn  
appear on the original call for the  
Southern States Colored Con-  
vention, therefore it,

Resolved, That this Convention  
elect these two gentlemen by accla-  
mation as delegates from the State  
at large to the said Convention.  
Nominations being declared in  
order, the following gentlemen were  
named and unanimously elected:

First Congressional District:  
Hon. Edgar Davis,  
Dr. R. I. Cromwell,  
Hon. R. M. J. Kenner,  
" Ed. Butler,  
" J. H. Ingraham,  
F. McK. Dunn, Esq.,  
Second Congressional District:  
Hon. A. E. Barber,  
" Benjamin Geddes,  
H. Grimes, Esq.,  
Hon. F. C. Antoine,  
J. Sella Martin Esq.,  
Rev. C. Satchell,  
W. W. Johnson Esq.,  
Hon. W. G. Johnson,  
" T. B. Stamps.

Third Congressional District:  
Hon. J. Henri Burch,  
" P. G. Desalonde,  
B. T. Beanregard, Esq.,  
Fourth Congressional District:  
Hon. C. C. Antoine,  
" Harry Lott,  
A. Boone Esq.,  
Fifth Congressional District:  
W. H. Miller Esq.,  
H. W. Burrell Esq.,  
Hon. David Young,  
Jube Smith, Esq.

Mr. Pinchback stated that as  
there was some possibility of a  
division of opinion as to the prop-  
riety of holding the Convention at  
the place designated in the call,  
therefore he it

Resolved, That this Convention  
endorse the original call of the Con-  
vention, and express their preference  
that the Southern States Con-  
vention should assemble in Columbia,  
South Carolina.

Adopted unanimously.  
On motion, the Convention em-  
powered the President and the Sec-  
retary to issue the necessary creden-  
tials to the delegates elect to  
the Southern States Convention.

Resolved, That the Secretary fur-  
nish the LOUISIANIAN and the On-  
tarios' Guard with copies of the pro-  
ceedings, and that those papers be  
requested to ask the publication of  
these proceedings in all Republican  
newspapers of this State.

Carried.  
The business of the Convention  
being over, on motion duly second-  
ed, it adjourned *sine die*.  
Republican papers of this State  
please copy.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

New Orleans Aug. 12 1871.  
The members of the Louisiana  
Progressive Club are hereby notified  
of a meeting at their rooms on Mon-  
day evening Aug. 14th at 7 o'clock.  
P. M.  
By order of the President,  
Wm. G. Brown,  
Secretary.

THE MEETING AT TURNER'S  
HALL.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SPEECHES BY GOV. WARMOTH AND OTH-  
ERS.

Yesterday morning, a few min-  
utes before noon, the members of  
the Republican convention and a  
number of lookers on assembled in  
Turner Hall, filling the large space  
to overflowing.

At the appointed hour Senator  
Pinchback called the convention to  
order, and remarked that if there  
were any persons present not mem-  
bers of the convention, they might  
take their seats on the right.

After the calling of the roll, the  
Rev. Mr. Armistead opened the  
meeting with prayer.

The report of the committee on  
resolutions was then read by Gen-  
eral Hugh J. Campbell and adopt-  
ed.

The resolutions indorsed the  
course of Governor Warmoth; de-  
nounced as outrageous the conduct  
of the State Central Committee in  
taking possession of the United  
States Customhouse, aided by federal  
soldiers; and asked the removal  
of United States Marshal Packard,  
Postmaster Lowell, Collector Casey  
and other federal officeholders.

A committee of thirty was ap-  
pointed to wait on General Grant  
and ask the removal of these ob-  
noxious persons.

The resolutions were received  
with prolonged applause.

Governor Warmoth then appear-  
ed on the stand, and three cheers  
being called, were heartily given.

The president of the convention,  
Senator Pinchback, then formally  
introduced Governor Warmoth, who  
made an address, charging George  
W. Carter, Speaker of the House  
of Representatives, had made a propo-  
sition to the leading editor of the  
New Orleans Times, offering to sell  
his services to the Democratic party.

Carter had fought for secession  
during four years, was a pro-slavery  
man, a secessionist *per se*, and had  
preached secession from Virginia to  
the Rio Grande. Carter was a  
burning and a shining light of the  
Methodist Church South particu-  
larly among the women. (Applause  
and laughter.) He (Carter) had spent  
his time during the war on the  
Mississippi river, burning cotton  
and murdering Union men. Take  
his record during the war and in  
the Legislature, and George W.  
Carter was nothing but a bum-  
mer and speculator. After some fur-  
ther remarks, in which Mr. Carter  
was unmercifully flayed, the Gov-  
ernor took his seat amid a storm  
of applause, remarking that if any  
further time was to be expended he  
would occupy it and speak again.

The band now struck up a lively  
air, and in a few moments, being  
urged by repeated calls, the Gov-  
ernor again rose.

He gave an amusing account of  
Postmaster Lowell, showing how he  
came "to the city from one of the  
rural districts clothed in rags, with  
his shoes untied, claiming that he  
had been cheated out of his election.  
By his whining and begging, he in-  
duced the Legislature to admit him  
to a seat. He had promised, before  
he was appointed postmaster, that  
he would appoint to office none but  
colored Republicans, and had fulfill-  
ed that promise by appointing noth-  
ing but white men, with the excep-  
tion of a colored porter and a mes-  
senger.

It had been charged that he  
(Governor Warmoth) was opposed  
to General Grant. "He was, on the  
contrary, in favor of General Grant  
—in favor of his nomination in  
1872, and if nominated, the people  
would elect him. He spoke of Col-  
lector Casey as a good fellow. He  
was not a bad man, for he had not  
brains enough to be bad. Casey was  
good to his friends, and particu-  
larly to his bosom friend, Harwing.  
Who did not know that Felix Har-  
wing's family have all the good offices  
within Casey's gift? With all Har-  
wing's relations in office under him,  
holding the positions of inspector,  
weigher, storekeeper, and other  
places of trust and profit, they could  
steal the United States as poor as a  
rat!

Governor Warmoth said he re-  
gretted the necessity that he, as  
Governor of the State, should be  
compelled to defend himself in this  
public way. He had been publicly  
assailed, and he must make a pub-  
lic defense. One of his assailants,  
whose name required a large por-  
tion of the alphabet to spell it—J.  
R. G. Pitkin—had deserted the  
Confederates to join the Union army  
as soon as he saw he was on the  
weak side. Afterward, in the Union  
army, he threw himself in the  
trenches, and by the dexterous use  
of a piece of soap under his tongue  
foamed at the mouth, and signed

to have the  
federate  
ple specim-  
do not prob-  
faint



to have fits, in order to escape Confederate bullets. This was a sample specimen of his detractors. We do not pretend to give more than a faint idea of the Governor's address, which closed with loud applause.

Brigadier General Hunsaker, "the war horse of St. James," was then introduced. He said that there was no division in the Republican party. The action of the bolters was condemned by the people, and if Gen. Grant and the Customhouse party attempted to take away the liberties of the people, he would join in hurling them from power. But he had faith in General Grant, that he would not dare to break up a convention by the people by means of military power.—*N. O. Republican.*

## THE LOUISIANIAN.

This paper, the organ of the colored people of this State, has attained such success and editorial ability as to deserve especial attention.

It is very common to say that a colored man can make a good speech, write a good editorial, or is a good mechanic, but it is generally meant that he does this well as a colored man, and is not judged from the same point that we judge a white man. Their respective acts are judged from different standpoints. Now we wish to say that this paper is ably edited and conducted, not as the production of a colored man, but on the common sense principle that whatever is well done is true, irrespective of the doer.

The editor of this paper is an excellent writer, not as a colored man but in fair judgment from the standpoint of editorial ability, and we wish the paper success.

But let colored men fill up other and equally useful spheres of activity. While there are colored editors who wield able pens, let this be true of the useful professions generally. Let colored men become skilled as mechanics, learning the trades and useful arts, and when this is done, there will be better days for everybody.—*Shreveport Republican.*

We copy the following from the *Citizens' Guard*:

*Editor Citizens' Guard*—In your last issue of Sunday the 6th, I am reported as having used the following language in relation to Senator Pinchback, that the "Warrior" was using Senator Pinchback as a figure head with the intention hardly concealed, to leave him out in the cold, whenever his help, they attain the bad end, to which they are climbing. It is notorious that their only purpose is to use Senator Pinchback for the mitigation of brown class," etc.

I simply made the assertion that it is true that the Customhouse party was using Gov. Dunn as a figure head to attract colored votes, the same may be said of Gov. Warmoth in using Senator Pinchback for the same purpose. You will please make this correction, and oblige.

Yours, &c.,  
J. HENRY BUNCH,  
New Orleans, Aug. 8, 1871.

## The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

## The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People Now on Earth, including Farmers, Merchants, Professionals, Men, Women, Thinkers, and All who are honest, true, and who desire to know the truth of all things.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!  
ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR \$50.  
Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a \$50 Club at every Post Office.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN, \$3 A YEAR.  
The Sun is a general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of news, and a more complete and accurate account of all that is going on in the world. It is a paper that is worth a week's work of one's own.

THE DAILY SUN, \$6 A YEAR.  
The DAILY SUN is a paper that is worth a week's work of one's own. It is a paper that is worth a week's work of one's own.

TERMS TO CLUBS.  
THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.  
Five copies, one year, separately addressed, \$5.00.  
Ten copies, one year, separately addressed, \$10.00.  
Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed, \$20.00.  
Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed, \$50.00.  
One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed, \$100.00.  
The DAILY SUN, one year, separately addressed, \$6.00.  
The DAILY SUN, one year, separately addressed, \$6.00.  
The DAILY SUN, one year, separately addressed, \$6.00.

SEND YOUR MONEY.  
By Post Office order, checks, or drafts on New York, where convenient. Money sent by express is at the sender's risk.

A. W. ENGLAND, Publisher.  
New York City.

G. CASENAVE.

UNDERTAKER.

68 Bourbon Street.

NEW ORLEANS.

CARRIAGES FOR HIRE.

## STEAMBOATS.

## CAIRO.

ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.  
FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinois Central Railroad Packets.  
FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO  
AND THE BENDS.—The fine  
passenger steamers of  
this line will leave as follows:  
Giving through bills of lading to all  
points on the Memphis and Charleston  
Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern  
Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Rail-  
road—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest  
rates to all points East, West and North,  
by all the various routes via Memphis,  
Cairo and St. Louis. Steep discounts  
at General Office, 104 Common  
street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent,  
104 Common Street,  
C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent,  
37 Natchez Street,  
JOHN N. BOYINGER, President,

Bills of lading for all freights over  
the Illinois Central Railroad, signed  
at the office of  
JAMES T. TUCKER,  
apl. 6-41  
26 Carondelet Street.

MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET  
COMPANY.  
FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO,  
MEMPHIS AND THE BENDS—

The steamers of this line will leave as  
follows, at 5 P. M.  
Giving through bills of lading over  
the Illinois Central Railroad to all  
points on Arkansas, White and Cum-  
berland rivers. Through bills of lading  
and passenger tickets issued to all  
points on the Upper Mississippi, as  
high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be seen and steer-  
age rooms secured on application to  
STEVENSON & VERLANDER,  
Agents,  
135 Gravier Street,  
JOHN F. BAKER, President.

Bills of lading over the Illinois Central  
Railroad signed only at the office of  
JAS. T. TUCKER,  
26 Carondelet Street.

## NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO

## AND THE WEST.

## THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

## AND

## Blue Line, Via Cairo,

## WILL TAKE FREIGHT

From New Orleans on first-  
class steamers,  
LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR  
CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL  
POINTS NORTH, WEST AND  
EAST, AT THE LOWEST  
RATES.

All rates and all through bills of  
lading from New Orleans by above  
route given, signed and recognized  
only at the General Office of the Com-  
pany, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all dray-  
age and transfer charges at Cairo,  
and their goods are always under  
cover, and no charges are made for  
forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER,  
General Agent.

## BATON ROUGE.

New Orleans, Baton Rouge,  
Rousselle, Grosses Tete, Baton  
Rouge semi-weekly passen-  
ger packet.

## ST. JOHN.

W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master;  
JAMES McELROY, Clerk,  
Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY,  
at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.  
For freight or passage apply on board,  
or to  
E. O. MELLANBY, 11 Conti street.

## ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

The Steamer KATIE,  
J. M. WHITE, Master, will  
leave New Orleans for above ports on  
SATURDAY, June 10;  
SATURDAY, June 24;  
SATURDAY, July 8;  
SATURDAY, July 22.  
For freight or passage apply on board,  
or to  
J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.  
A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Street.  
Where a plan of the cabin can be seen.

## UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE

32 Royal Street.

The rooms of this Club are open each  
day to members and their guests from  
A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served  
daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

## MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

of every description, just received at

## FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF

## MILLINERY GOODS

of every description, just received at

## F. R. HARDEN'S

26 CHARTRES STREET.

(between Canal and Customhouse.)

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

Call for a Southern States Con-  
vention.

The following preamble and reso-  
lutions were adopted by the State  
Convention of Georgia, held in At-  
lanta, February 8, 1871:

WHEREAS, The peculiar condition  
of the colored people in the South-  
ern States, growing out of a combi-  
nation of local cause, does, in the  
judgment of this Convention, de-  
mand a more practical understand-  
ing and mutual co-operation, to the  
end that a more thorough union of  
effort, action, and organization may  
exist; and

Whereas, We believe a convention  
of the Southern States would most  
happily supply this exigency and  
receive the cordial endorsement of  
the colored citizens of said States;

Resolved, That we, the members  
of the Georgia State Convention  
now assembled, do authorize the  
President of this Convention to issue  
a call, in the name of the said  
Convention, for a Southern States  
Convention, to be held at such time  
and place as he, and those with  
whom he may advise, shall deter-  
mine best adapted to the public  
convenience.

The above is a true extract from  
the minutes of the Georgia State  
Convention.

J. S. STOKELY,  
Secretary of the Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the States  
of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware,  
Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisi-  
ana, Tennessee, Maryland, Missis-  
sippi, Missouri, North Carolina,  
South Carolina, Texas, Virginia,  
West Virginia and the District of  
Columbia:

Having been deputed, in pursuance  
of the above resolution, as President  
of the Georgia State Convention, and  
by the endorsement of the distinguish-  
ed gentlemen whose names are sub-  
joined, we do hereby call the above  
named Convention to meet in the city  
of Columbia, South Carolina, on the  
18th day of October, 1871, at twelve  
o'clock M.

As the Convention did not advise as  
to what should constitute the ratio of  
representation, we suggest that the  
respective States be representatively  
apportioned the same as they are in the  
Congress of the United States, to wit,  
One delegate from each Congressional  
District, and two from the District of  
Columbia. The several Congressional  
Districts will elect their own delegates,  
which elected delegates may meet and  
elect two for the State at large, unless  
the respective States shall otherwise  
provide by State Conventions.

Those who may be accredited as  
delegates, should meet the Convention  
prepared to remain in session one  
week, if necessary, as questions requiring  
mature deliberation will doubtless  
come before it, and should not be dis-  
posed of precipitantly.

Most Respectfully,  
H. M. TURNER,  
President Ga. State Convention.  
Macon, Ga., May 29, 1871.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing  
the call:

Alabama—Hon. James T. Rapier.

Arkansas—Hon. J. T. White.

Delaware—Howard Day, Esq.

Florida—Hon. Johnathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. H. S. Har-  
mon.

Georgia—Hon. J. F. Long, Hon. Edwin Belcher, Hon. T. G. Camp-  
bell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. F. Quarles, Esq.

Kentucky—W. H. Gibson, Esq., G. W. Dunpe, Esq.

Louisiana—Hon. P. B. S. Pinch-  
back, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.

Maryland—Isaac Meyers, Esq., W. M. Perkins, Esq., John H. But-  
ler, Esq.

Mississippi—Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State; Hon. E. Scar-  
brough.

North Carolina—Hon. James H. Harris, Hon. George L. Mabson, J. T. Schenck, Esq.

South Carolina—Lieutenant Gov-  
ernor A. J. Ransier, Hon. R. C. De-  
Large, Hon. R. H. Cain, Hon. Jos. Rainey, Hon. R. B. Elliott, Hon. F. L. Cardozo, Secretary of State.

Tennessee—Abram Smith, Esq., Alfred E. McKinney, Esq., Henry Harding, Esq., M. R. Johnson, Esq.

Texas—Hon. Richard Nelson, Esq., Hon. J. T. Ruby.

District of Columbia—Hon. Fred-  
erick Douglass, Hon. James A. Handy.

## TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA.

Whereas we favor the Convention  
contemplated in the above call, and  
are desirous of having the colored people  
of our State represented in the same,  
therefore we issue this call for a State  
Convention of the colored citizens of  
Louisiana to meet on the

11th DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,  
in the city of New Orleans, for the  
purpose of electing delegates to the  
Southern States Convention. The basis  
of representation in said convention to  
be the same as that of the lower House  
of the General Assembly.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,  
C. C. ANTOINE,  
A. E. BARBER,  
OSCAR J. DUNN,  
J. W. QUINN,  
GEORGE J. KELSO,  
EDWARD BUTLER,  
P. C. ANTOINE.

Republican papers of this State  
have copies.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES—BANKS.

## LOUISIANA.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY  
OFFICE, No. 120 COMMON STREET.

INSURES FIRE MARINE  
AND RIVER RISKS  
AND PAY LOSERS IN  
New Orleans, New York, Liverpool,  
London, Havre, Paris, or  
Bremen, at the option  
of the insured.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.  
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.  
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

## EMPIRE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE  
COMPANY  
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK  
NO. 130 BROADWAY.

Geo. W. Smith, Vice Pres. G. Hillon  
Scriven. Pres. L. H. Waters, Actuary.  
Sidney W. Ogilby, Secy. Secret. Clapp.  
Supt. Agents. T. K. Marcy, Md. Examr.,  
Agents, New Orleans: PITCHER & ANTOINE

Commission Merchants.  
P. B. S. PINCHBACK, C. C. ANTOINE.

Neop Orleans, La. Shreveport, La.  
PINCBACK & ANTOINE,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
114 Carondelet St.,  
NEW ORLEANS.

Liberal Advances made on Consign-  
ments. Prompt attention given to all sales  
and purchases, leasing of farms, etc., etc.  
Consignments covered by Insurance as  
soon as shipped, unless otherwise instructed  
on the Bill of Lading.

Thomas J. Hanna,  
Auctioneer,  
—AND—  
General Commission Merchant—  
Agent for the sale of Real Estate, etc.,  
OUT DOOR SALES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

OFFICE AND SALES ROOM,  
168 POYDRAS STREET,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

References:  
Messrs. Geo. W. Hynson & Co.,  
Steel, Pinckard & Co., John O.  
Terry, Esq., Lloyd R. Coleman  
Esq., Samuel Barrett, Esq.

JOHN B. HOWARD,  
LAW OFFICE,  
26 St. Charles Street

Prompt attention given to civil  
business in the several courts of the  
State.

A. P. Fields & Robert Dolton  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.  
No. 9 Commercial Place, 2nd Floor.

Strict Attention to all Civil and  
Criminal business in the State and United  
States Court.

HENRY C. & H. M. DIBBLE,  
Attorneys at Law,  
28 Natchez Street,  
(Morgans Building),  
New Orleans, La.

THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO.  
Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,  
NEW YORK,  
Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's  
and Meyer's Patents,  
OF  
INDIA RUBBER COMBS,  
Dressing Combs,  
Long Combs,  
Twist Combs,  
Fine Tooth Combs,  
[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]  
Pocket Combs,  
Ridding Combs,  
Hair Pins.

ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
COMBINATION SIDE COMBS  
[Main Office, Patent Office.]  
The sale of any Combs on Sid  
Combs, no matter of what material  
made, unless sold under a license  
from us, is prohibited by law.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. R. LEHDE. E. W. LEHDE.

H. R. LEHDE & BRO.,  
GROCERS  
No. 79 81 & 83.  
Baronne Street, Corner of Union Street  
New Orleans.

Always on hand a choice selection  
of fresh GROCERIES, fine WINES and  
LIQUORS.

Family and Country Orders  
Solicited. No. 49 3mo

\$75 Every Week!  
MADE EASY.

By  
Lady Agents.

We want Smart and Energetic Agents to  
introduce our popular and justly celebra-  
ted inventions, in every Village, Town,  
and City in the World.

Indispensable to Every  
Household;

They are highly approved of, endorsed  
and adopted by Ladies, Physicians and  
Divines and are now a GREAT FAVOR-  
ITE with them.

Every Family will Purchase One  
of more than one. Something that their  
merits are apparent at a GLANCE.

DRUGGIST,  
MILLINERS  
DRESSMAKERS.

And all who keep FANCY STORES,  
will find our excellent articles SELL  
VERY RAPIDLY, give perfect satisfac-  
tion and nothing

Small Fortunes  
to all Dealers and Agents.

Country Rights Free  
to all who desire engaging in an Honorable,  
Respectable and Profitable Business, at the  
same time doing good to their compa-  
nions. Life Sample \$2.00, sent free by  
mail on receipt of price. SEND FOR  
WHOLESALE CIRCULAR ADDRESS,  
Victoria Manufacturing Co  
17 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS  
BARRETT, SEYMOUR & Co.,  
STATIONERS,  
PRINTERS AND LITHOGRA-  
PHERS,  
60 Camp Street,  
NEW ORLEANS.

A. Simon's,  
COSMOPOLITAN NEWS DEPOT,  
STATIONERY, BOOKS, ETC.,  
No. 94, Exchange Alley, between  
Bourbon and Conti Streets, New Or-  
leans.

All the large Northern and Western dailies,  
More than one hundred and sixty dif-  
ferent publications received and sold.  
Subscriptions received to all periodical  
publications.  
Subscribers will be accountable for the  
subscription as long as they do not send  
back the paper, or notify otherwise.

ALBERT EYRICH,  
Bookseller and Stationer  
130 CANAL STREET,  
New Orleans, La.

CARPENTERS, FURNITURE,  
JULIUS P. BROWN.  
HOUSE CARPENTER  
CANAL ST. bet VILLERY & ROBERTSON ST'S.  
Jobbing. Attended to Promptly.

The Mitchell & Ramellberg Furniture Co.,  
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL  
KINDS OF  
FURNITURE.  
Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.,  
103 and 105 Camp Street, corner Poydras.  
Moresque Building,  
New Orleans.

Rubber Clothing  
COMPANY.  
Manufacturers, Importers  
and Jobbers,  
Rubber Goods  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
CLOTHING,  
BOOTS AND SHOES,  
BELTING, PACKING & HOSE,  
ENAMELED CLOTH,  
PIANO COVERS,  
BALL TOYS, &c.,  
363 BROADWAY, COR. FRANKLIN ST., N. Y.  
—32 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.  
607 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.  
F. M. SHEPARD, PRESIDENT.  
J. A. MINOTT, Secy.

## DRY GOODS &amp; CLOTHING.

PARTIES  
WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY  
GOODS  
—FOR CASH—  
Will find their money spent more to their  
satisfaction at  
BRASLEMAN & ADAM'S  
CASH HOUSE  
THAN  
ELSEWHERE.  
A Glance through their immense stock  
—or—  
Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges,  
Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths,  
Formosas, Arabas, Jackets, Shawls,  
Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths,  
Flannels, Laces, Embroide-  
ries, Gloves, Corsets, Val-  
vets, Ribbons, Parasols,  
Fans, Etc., Etc., Etc.  
WILL CONVINCE.  
586 ..... and ..... 588  
Magazine street, cor. St. Andrew.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PEOPLES COMMERCIAL  
COLLEGE!  
Department of  
Straight University.

Located over the Freedmens Savings  
Bank,  
114 Carondelet St.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING, NO VACATION.

The old and young can enter at this  
Institution any day, no distinction  
made in regard to race or color. The  
design of the Institution, is to furnish  
opportunities to those wishing a rapid,  
thorough and practical business edu-  
cation, fifty to one hundred per cent.  
saved by students, by taking the rapid  
commercial course. Parties having or-  
dinary ability, who have entirely ne-  
glected their education now have the  
opportunity to qualify themselves for  
almost any position in the State, in an  
incredible short time.

From two to three months is all  
that requires to complete the commer-  
cial course. Terms reduced to suit the  
times.

For further information call at the  
College, or address  
Prof. A. T. Selevier,  
Principal.

REMOVAL  
TO  
167 CANAL STREET.....167  
FROM  
No. 9 CAMP STREET.

GLYNN & WINTZ  
Manufacturers and Dealers  
IN  
BOOTS AND SHOES,  
Trunks, Valises and Bags.

We respectfully give notice that they have  
removed to the large and centrally located

No 167 Canal Street,  
Near Dauphine.

WINGFIELD & COOPER.  
PAINTING, GLAZING, CALSCOMING,  
GRANTING, SIGN PAINT-  
ING, WALL PAPERING.

Office No. 84 Dryades Street,  
Near Union Street.

COLORED SEAMEN'S HOME

GEORGE TAYLOR,  
NO. 91 FRONT LEVEE,  
THIRD DISTRICT.

Boarding and Lodging  
—FOR—  
SEAMEN.

THE PEOPLE'S BOOK  
AND  
THE BOOK OF THE DAY.  
JUST OUT.

The Louisiana Magistrate  
A GUIDE OF DAILY USE TO THE  
JUDGE, THE PARISH OFFI-  
CER, THE LAWYER, THE  
BUSINESS MAN, AND  
HEADS OF  
FAMILIES.  
Containing the most necessary informa-  
tion on questions of every day use.

COMPLETE  
SET OF FORMS FOR  
ALL CONTRACTS OF  
EVERY DAY OCCURRENCE  
For sale by  
BARRETT, SEYMOUR & CO.,  
General Stationers and Law Publishers,  
mb30 ft. No. 60 Camp street.

JULES ABELARD,  
Carpenter and Builder,  
237 JULIA STREET.....237

NEW ORLEANS.

All orders left at the shop will be prompt-  
ly attended to.

## LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

Incorporated August 17, 1868.

CHARLES T. HOWARD, President.

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

SPLENDID SCHEME! ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE --- \$50,000.

CLASS L.

TO BE DRAWN



(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

East Feliciana—J. J. Perry.

West Feliciana—Henry Perkins.

A. A. Milligan.

Richland—W. T. Oliver.

YACHTING.

First Ward—Thomas Isabelle.

J. P. Murphy.

Second Ward—H. C. Dibble.

F. Glavin.

Third Ward—P. Creagh.

A. W. Smyth, Joseph Johnson.

Fourth Ward—P. B. S. Pinchback.

Fifth Ward—E. Aleix.

P. Montaine, Henry Reis.

Sixth Ward—H. J. Campbell.

Seventh Ward—H. L. Rey, W. J. Moore.

P. Griffin.

Eighth Ward—E. V. Leclerc.

Ninth Ward—Henry Chenau, D. Douglas.

Tenth Ward—H. C. Warmoth.

E. P. Dacleslange.

Eleventh Ward—F. J. Herron.

E. Williams.

Twelfth Ward—W. G. McConnell.

Thirteenth Ward—C. B. Augustus.

Fourteenth Ward—W. R. Fish.

Fifteenth Ward—A. Jackson, C. P. Ames, David Mason.

The committee on permanent organization reported the names of the following gentlemen as officers:

President—P. B. S. Pinchback.

Vice presidents—H. J. Campbell, Oscar Crosier, Emerson Bentley, Mortimer Carr, and George Washington, of Concordia.

Secretary—William Vigors.

Assistant Secretary—John W. Fairfax.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Valmir Shadrick, W. P. Collins.

The committee also recommended that a committee of seven be appointed on resolutions.

The report was adopted, and the officers were elected by acclamation.

AFTER PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Senator Pinchback, on assuming the chair as permanent president of the convention, said:

I thank you for the compliment you have conferred on me, and I hope our proceedings will be harmonious. We have met under different aspects to what we expected, but we need not therefore change our programme. We have met of our own accord, freely to consider the interests of the Republican party. We have exacted no tickets of admission from delegates, nor even from spectators. We have simply met as all deliberative bodies ought in our judgment, to assemble. We have met in the eyes of the people where they expect to find us, and if they do not find us worthy of their confidence they can repudiate our action. The attempt on the part of certain gentlemen in federal positions in our city to control the Republican party has resulted in my judgment, in what they will claim to be a division in the Republican party; but from what I know of the feelings of the people of the different parishes of the State, I am of the opinion that there is no split in the Republican party. [Applause.] I have arrived at this conclusion by careful observation.

I know here and there you will find adherents of the Customhouse wing, men sent out on leave of absence to cry up and cry down certain men; I know you will find these every where in this State, but I know if you go around to the people you will find them everywhere in favor of the administration. (Cheers.) I have been a people's man from the commencement; it is only recently I have been found sustaining Governor Warmoth personally, though ever since I have been elected I have been an administration man. I did not think it necessary to fight Governor Warmoth's battles. I knew him a "foeman worthy of the steel" of anybody; and I believe him more than equal to these men. You see then, there is some excuse for the comments made by the Democratic papers, on Pinchback at last becoming a supporter of Governor Warmoth. When we went into the campaign I told the people I went in as an independent Republican, reserving the right to criticize any public officer. When Governor Warmoth did what I didn't approve, I always took occasion to tell him I did not approve of it; but because I do not like some specific act is that a just reason why as a citizen I should oppose the administration of which he is the head? (Cheers.) Is that any reason why a convention should assemble for no other purpose than to put the Republican party under the control of men whose sole object it is to destroy Republican rule in Louisiana? They talk about federal bayonets controlling the State election in 1872. I don't believe there are federal bayonets enough to keep the State from going Democratic, without the aid of the State government. (Cheers.) You have not forgotten the condition of affairs in 1868; how many men fell by the hands of assassins throughout the State. I call upon you to show me a single solitary instance where the federal government has come in and avenged the murder of one of these men. If you go into an election depending alone upon Marshal Pickens, and his assistant deputies, and the few troops the United States government will send here, without the protecting arm of the State government, you will have made the most egregious failure you ever made in your life. (Applause.) Therefore, it becomes you, as the Representatives of your party, to so act as to command the support and respect of your constituents. When you shall have done this, and when we come out with our records of this convention, which is the legitimate convention of the Republican party, and these gentlemen come against us with their black record, I tell you there will be no stopping to consider which will be the choice of the people of this State. You will find them a solid phalanx on our side, and the Republican party of 1872, led by the men who have organized this con-

vention, will have a glorious success. (Great applause.) I have never been opposed to General Grant. I was one of the delegates that had the honor of nominating General Grant for the Presidency, and from that time down to this, I have been an unswerving, uncompromising Grant man. I would not have voted for Governor Warmoth if I thought he would have gone back on General Grant; but in no speech, in no paper can be found one word of his against General Grant. I charge back, then, that this thing has been done to make capital for those men at Washington, and I say again that what has been done in this Customhouse has been done with the sanction of General Grant, with all my love for him. I shall go out of this convention his deadly opponent. (Great applause.)

Mr. Campbell moved to appoint a committee of seven on resolutions—Campbell, Dickey, Cage, Raby, Sterrett, Twitchell and Bentley.

The convention adjourned until half-past seven o'clock this evening, in Turner Hall.

**EVENING SESSION.**

The convention met last evening at eight o'clock in Turner Hall, P. B. S. Pinchback, president, in the chair.

The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. Among the spectators there was quite a sprinkling of the Customhouse adherents, who, no doubt, came to see for themselves how things were conducted. The contrast could not have failed to impress them—the absence of any tickets of admission for delegates, the absence of armed deputy marshals, United States troops under arms, Gatlin guns, and the admission of all to see and hear the proceedings.

The roll was then called, and one hundred and seven members answered to their names.

Rev. Mr. Armistead offered up a prayer.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The committee on resolutions reported progress and asked for further time.

Mr. Harris moved that the committee be allowed until to-morrow at 12 M. Carried.

Mr. N. Underwood offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the convention do create an executive committee for the State—two to be elected from each congressional district, and ten to be appointed by the president of the convention; the president to be ex-officio chairman of the State Central Committee.

Judge Dibble offered an amendment, that the resolution be referred to a committee of five.

Mr. Carr offered an amendment, that the resolution be referred to a committee, with instructions to report in one hour.

Judge Dibble accepted the amendment.

The resolution, as amended, was carried.

The chair appointed H. C. Dibble, O. F. Hunsaker, N. Underwood and Oscar Crosier, one member whose name we did not catch.

F. J. Herron offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That Senator J. R. West be requested to introduce a resolution at the next session of Congress, calling upon President Grant and other officers of the government, for all the information in their possession regarding the use of the United States Customhouse in New Orleans for the purpose of holding a State Convention, and the authority given the United States Marshal for the appointment of deputy marshals, and bringing into the Customhouse United States troops to suppress the sitting of the convention. Also to furnish all verbal information given the President by Collector J. F. Casey on the same subject; said information to be published, that the Republican party may know who is responsible for the action of the federal officials this day, with reference to their attempt to break up the State Convention by the use of United States troops.

During the absence of the committee on resolutions the convention took a recess, and Senator A. B. Harris addressed the convention a few minutes, after which Mr. Sella Martin was called upon to address the convention.

Senator Pinchback introduced Mr. Martin in a few forcible and eloquent remarks. He said:

I went from here to the northern part of this State; in 1868 I went up West; was there soon after Fremont was nominated, where the cry was freedom, free speech and Fremont. I took part in that agitation. I had not much experience, and I encountered many difficulties—one of the most formidable of which was, I found there was an iron girdle in the valley of the Mississippi, whose arms extended all over the North; and he was able to find out and seize slaves and return them to slavery. I have been jested at, scoffed at, pelted with eggs, whose odor was not savory. I have seen plenty of outrages in my time, but I never in all my life saw such an outrage as I saw to-day. That large building on Canal street stands on property owned to the United States. Why were we invited to go into a convention in such a building, filled with armed deputy marshals and United States troops, who, for an angry word, or the slightest trouble, the meaneest deputy marshal might arrest a man and lock him up; and there he would have to stay until a United States Judge could be found to release him. Now, what was it that brought these people

together in convention? According to party usage, it became necessary to elect a new set of men to represent the Republican party and to manage its affairs. Throughout the State this was done, and when they elected their representatives they gave them a piece of paper—their credentials—which, according to custom, are presented to the convention itself. Packard says they must be presented to him, and as his power ceased when the convention met, he might put them in his pocket and walk off with them, and there would be no remedy. Why this unusual proceedings? Who brought these United States troops here? I am told it is reported this evening that the men who did it are denying it. Already they are ashamed of their acts. Now, if we had gone into a convention under such circumstances, with such men, what could we expect? The soldiers would be bound to obey the orders of the men who brought them there; they are iron men, whose only duty is to follow orders; they are men it won't do to fool with. Was it fair to ask us to go there, and run the risk of being blown up because we preferred Warmoth to Packard? There are men all over the North who to-night are busy writing articles denouncing this gross outrage.

The special committee to whom the resolution of Mr. Underwood was referred, reported the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That there shall be a State Central Committee, to be composed of twenty-one members. The delegates in this convention for each Congressional District shall elect two members, the president shall appoint ten members from the State at large, and he shall be ex-officio a member and president.

*Resolved*, That this committee shall act until the assembling of the next Republican State Convention. The committee shall call a State convention in time for the selection of delegates to the national convention for the nomination of President in 1872, and that a committee of five be appointed in each Congressional District for the nomination of members of Congress.

*Resolved*, That there shall be a congressional committee in each congressional district, composed of five members, who shall be elected by the delegates in this convention from the respective districts. They shall serve until the expiration of the term of the State committee.

Upon motion the resolutions were then adopted.

Mr. J. W. Swords offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the president of this convention appoint a committee of twenty-five Republican citizens of Louisiana, to visit Washington and represent to the President the actual condition of affairs in this State, with special reference to the unwarrantable action of the federal officers, and demand the removal of the following gentlemen from their respective offices, viz: James F. Casey, Collector of the Port; C. W. Lowell, Postmaster; P. E. Harris, Special Deputy Collector; S. B. Packard, United States Marshal; B. F. Jobert, United States Assessor of Internal Revenue, and S. A. Stockdale, Collector of Internal Revenue.

It was moved and seconded that the resolution be referred to the committee on resolutions, which was carried.

Mr. Carr moved that the convention take a recess for the purpose of acting upon the resolution of Judge Dibble.

F. J. Herron offered the following amendment:

*Resolved*, That the delegates from the parishes and wards composing the several Congressional districts meet in this hall to-morrow at 11 A. M., to select two persons from each district to serve on the State Central Committee.

It was moved and seconded that Mr. Carr's motion be laid on the table, which was carried.

The resolution of F. J. Herron, was then put to vote and carried.

The convention then adjourned until to-morrow at 12 M.

There was the utmost good feeling throughout, and the audience was entertained occasionally during the evening by Jaeger's band.

**VICKSBURG AND BENDS.**

FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Band Leaves on SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.

GREENVILLE, ANOTHER Sunny Side, Eagle Point, Barnard, Grand Lake, Leola, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point, Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Milliken's Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings. The new and magnificent steamer

**W. S. PIKE.**

J. J. Brown, Master. (In place of steamer Natchez.) Will leave above, and will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

**JNO. JANNEY, Agent,** 150 Common Street.

**ST. PHILIP STORE,** 230 ROYAL ST., CORNER.

**ST. PHILIP STORE,** 230 ROYAL ST., CORNER.

**E. A. CHAPMAN,** CASH DEALER IN—

**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,** TRIMMINGS AND HATS,

**AT AUCTION PRICES.**

## WALTHAM WATCHES.

### THE BALANCE WHEEL.

#### WALTHAM WATCH.

SEAL. 4 times second, 940 times a minute, 14,400 times an hour, 345,600 times a day, 922,00 times a week, 10,368,000 times a month, 128,144,000 times a year.

#### MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF IN MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

#### A Genuine Waltham Watch will fulfil all these requirements. I would once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

#### A Genuine Waltham Watch CONTAINS

5 Springs, 9 jewels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

#### ALL GENUINE WALTHAM WATCHES HAVE SEVEN JEWELS.

THE FINEST REVEALED HAVE SEVEN JEWELS. THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch cost over a Hundred Thousand Dollars, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for \$18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for Ten Times as much.

#### A Genuine Waltham Watch Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, etc., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a

#### GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a trifling expense.

#### A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH Is made with special reference to DURABILITY.

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but a Waltham Watch

#### WILL RUN FAITHFULLY FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches, IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES, \$18.

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, \$70.

We have prepared an

#### ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight, and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

#### Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co., No. 785 Broadway, New York: Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in this LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full) WITHOUT EXPENSE.

#### Refund the Money.

We have sent out over Five Thousand of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfaction with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

#### Special Notice.—We do not sell

Waltham Watches in any imitation, gilt, plated, or gold filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

See notice on page 1 of this issue.

See notice on page 1 of this issue.

See notice on page 1 of this issue.

See notice on page 1 of this issue.

See notice on page 1 of this issue.

See notice on page 1 of this issue.

## RAILROADS.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

#### THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE.

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph.

And all points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to A. D. SHELDON, Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, Corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to W. BEDELL, Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD, General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

## NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M.; connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs, STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.

## TRAVELLERS' ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad.

Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggage Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The J. A. M. Express Train runs Daily, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond. Sleeping cars at night, Cantabro Grand Junction and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 hours.

New and elegantly fitted up. Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:35 A. M.

Ticket Office, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent; J. B. MORREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

E. D. PHOENIX, General Superintendent; D. E. MORREY, General Ticket Agent, Mississippi Central Railroad.

M. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

## WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

### Paul Granzin.

#### DEALER IN GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

And Fine Gold Jewelry. Keep always on hand all classes and patterns of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Glasses changed and sent to any part of the country. Watch repairs done promptly and warranted. Address orders to

Paul Granzin, 112 Carondelet street, New Orleans. Feb. 16/71

#### GOOD WATCHES AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable and accurate time, durable, and of the latest style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn nail, correct and serviceable article, large or small size in complete running order, with an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Cases—imitation of \$100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegant Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

#### The Oride Gold Watch.

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. \$200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Watch, for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from \$18 up to \$200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to get up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, \$2 to \$6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc. Bills of over \$12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of \$12, and less, must be cash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guaranteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D., also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders.

CHAS. F. NORTON & CO., Importers of Watches, etc. Established 1857. 84 Nassau St., N. Y. No. 34-ft.

## GROCERIES, PRODUCE, ETC.